

Complex 14Ts033 Nudol, missile 14A042

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)

Complex 14Ts033 / R&D "Nudol", missile 14A042 - PL-19

Anti-space defense complex / long-range missile interception complex with a space-based missile. The 14Ts033 firing complex with the 14P078 command and control center and the 14Ts031 radar is being developed under the R&D "Nudol" as a mobile anti-space defense complex, including for use in conjunction with the [A-235](#) missile defense system. The lead developer of the complex is the Almaz-Antey Air Defense and Space Defense Concern ([source](#) - *GSKB Annual Report*). The development of the 14A042 long-range intercept space missile is being carried out by the Novator Design Bureau (Yekaterinburg, General Designer F.Kh.Abrakhamanov, [source](#) - *JSC Avangard*, [source](#)), the development of the 14P222 launcher on the MZKT chassis is being carried out by the Special Machine-Building Design Bureau (KBSM). In 2010, the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern developed the preliminary design (EDP) for the 14Ts033 complex, prepared the initial data for construction work, and developed the preliminary design for the 14Ts031 radar ([source](#)). In 2011, the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern developed the working design documentation for the 14Ts033 firing complex, the first stage working design documentation for the 14Ts031 radar complex, and the functional software design ([source](#)). In 2011, GSKB Almaz-Antey developed the initial version of the software and algorithmic support (SAS) of the command and computing center (CCC) (item 14P078) of the 14Ts033 complex; working design documentation was developed for the component parts of the CCC 14P078 in terms of the container body and hardware container, as well as the program and methodology for field testing of the CCC 14P078 ([source](#)). In 2013, the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern completed the development of working design documentation and manufactured installation lots of the main functionally complete units of the 14Ts031 radar with a digital adaptive phased array ([source](#) - *Annual Report for 2013*). In 2013, the Design Bureau of Special Machine Building (KBSM) manufactured and shipped the MZKT chassis for the 14P222 (P222) launcher of the firing complex, ensured the manufacture of launcher equipment in the agreed volume, and developed an engineering note and RKD for the manufacture of a prototype of the hydraulic power supply system ([source](#)). *All data on the system are hypothetical and taken from open sources and the media. The list of sources is attached. The designation PL-19 means "unidentified object discovered at the Plesetsk No. 19 test site" ([source](#)).* ★★



New 12 x 12 MZKT chassis, which can presumably be used as the chassis of the P222 launcher of the 14Ts033 Nudol air defense system, 2018 ([source](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Complex 14Ts034 Peresvet / R&D Corrector

DATA AS OF 2020 (standard replenishment)

R & D "Ispravitel"

Complex 14Ts034 "Peresvet"

Combat mobile laser complex / complex for counteracting the functioning of optical means of artificial satellites. In the annual report of the IAC "Vypel" of the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern for 2010, it was stated that one of the company's tasks is "the creation of an anti-space defense system (anti-satellite warfare) of the first stage of development based on the existing scientific and technical reserve and newly created ground- and air-based anti-space defense systems for fire destruction and functional suppression of low-orbit foreign military spacecraft" ([source](#)). It is assumed that for the functional suppression of the operation of the electronic-optical means of the artificial satellites of a potential enemy, it was proposed to use medium-power laser systems. In 2012, the Russian Ministry of Defense announced a competition to conduct R & D "Study of ways to create a land-based mobile laser system for thermal and functional destruction of air targets" code "Ispravitel". The competition announced by the Ministry of Defense on June 28, 2012 was won by the State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education "Bauman Moscow State Technical University". State contract for the implementation of R & D No. 847/3K/2012/ДПГЗ was concluded on July 18, 2012 (ist - Resolution). In addition to Bauman Moscow State Technical University, GSKB Almaz-Antey also participated in the competition. The work on the first stage of the R & D "Ispravitel" was completed by Bauman Moscow State Technical University in full in 2012 and accepted by the Russian Ministry of Defense (ist - Resolution). On August 3, 2016, Russian Deputy Defense Minister Yuri Borisov, speaking at a meeting dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Russian Federal Nuclear Center in Sarov, said that prototypes of systems using new physical principles had entered service with the Russian Armed Forces. On March 1, 2018, in a speech before the Federal Assembly of Russia, V.V. Putin publicly presented for the first time a combat anti-aircraft laser system, which was later named "Peresvet". The footage of the deployment of the combat laser system shown in the video was likely filmed in 2017. On March 12, 2018, the Russian Deputy Defense Minister said that the system was accepted into service in 2017 and uses a nuclear power plant ([source](#)). There are no public performance characteristics of the system or data on the developer of the system as of August 2018. ★★

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The Peresvet combat mobile laser system in combat position, presumably 2017 (frame from a video by the Russian Ministry of Defense, 01.03.2018).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Complex Outfit-V

DATA FOR 2014 (requires updating)

Complex "Naryad-V"

Carrier "Rokot"

Interceptor satellite

★★

Anti-satellite complex. Development of the complex began in the first half of the 1980s using the experience of creating the IS anti-satellite system and as one of the responses to the American SDI program. The lead developer is NPO Salyut, the chief designer is D.A. Polukhin, the leading designer is E.G. Sizov. The complex provided for the launch into orbit using the Rokot launch vehicle (based on the UR-100NU / 15A35 ICBM) of the 14F10 (sometimes in the media - 14F11) interceptor satellite(s) ("attack aircraft") with a rocket booster and maneuvering unit, which later became publicly known as "Briz-K". Development of the launch vehicle and the booster and maneuvering unit was carried out by NPO Mashinostroyeniya. Development of the interceptor satellite was carried out by the Machine-Building Design Bureau (Kolomna).

The prototype of the Naryad interceptor satellite system was demonstrated to M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to the Baikonur Cosmodrome in May 1987. Presumably, the program was terminated in the early 1990s.



Launch of the 14A01R Rokot launch vehicle, Plesetsk Cosmodrome (<http://www.russianspaceweb.com/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Complex IS-MU / ISZ 14F10

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)**IS-MU complex****Carrier 11K69 "Cyclone-2"****Interceptor satellite 14F10**

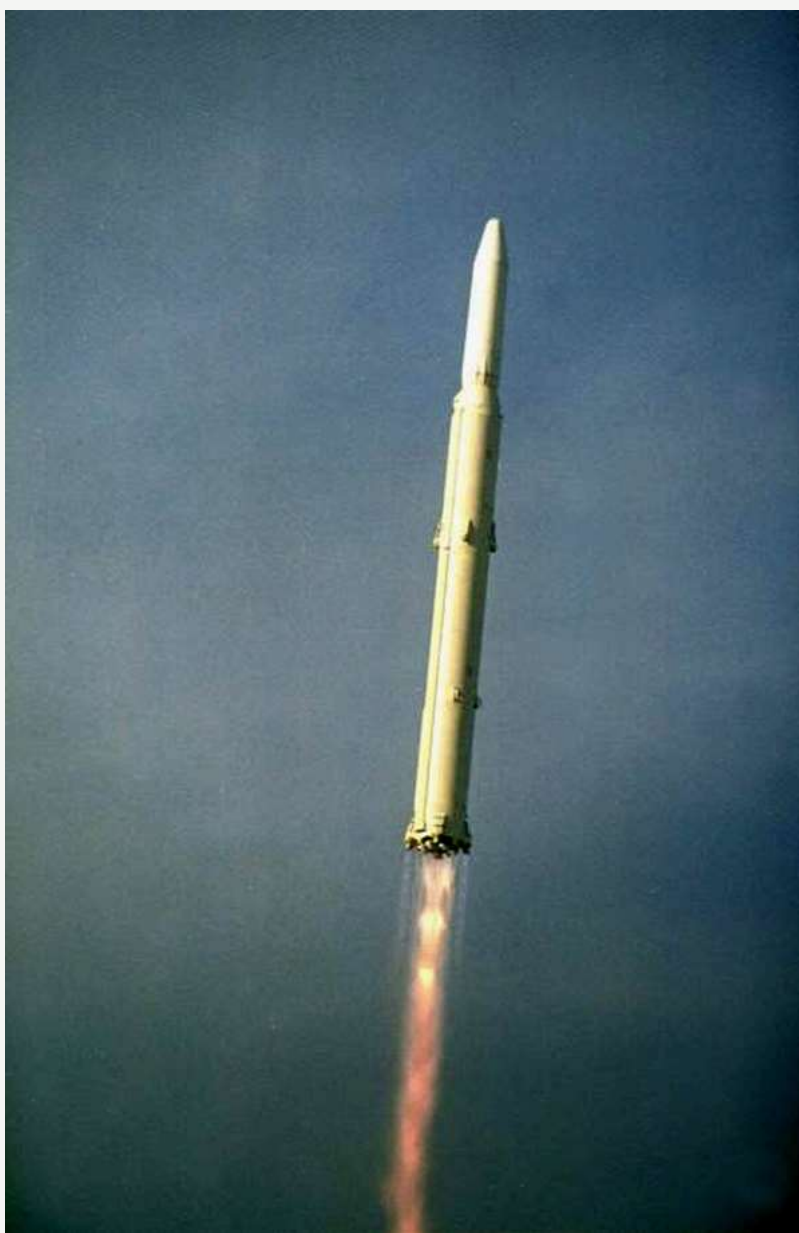
★★★

Anti-satellite complex. Development of the modernized IS-MU complex for intercepting target satellites in less than one orbit, as well as for intercepting maneuvering satellites, began on November 14, 1978. The complex was developed based on and taking into account the experience of creating the IS and IS-M anti-satellite systems. The lead developer of the complex was TsNII Kometa (since 1985 - TsNPO Kometa). Chief Designer (from 1979 to 1982) - Konstantin Aleksandrovich Vlasko-Vlasov. Since 1982, work on creating the complex was headed by Leonard Stepanovich Legezo, since 1999, the direction of anti-space defense systems at TsNPO Kometa was headed by Eduard Yakovlevich Kuznetsov.

Composition of the complex:

- 14F10 interceptor satellite developed by NPO Mashinostroyeniya (Reutov). According to some sources - with 4 space-to-space missiles;
- 11K69 Cyclone-2 launch vehicle - SL-11. Developer - Yuzhnoye Design Bureau (Dnepropetrovsk).
- technical complex for preparing the artificial satellite and the launch vehicle
- launch complex "object 334-B" at launch pad No. 90 of the Baikonur testing ground
- ground command, computing and measuring point for determining the coordinates of the target and interceptor and transmitting correction commands to board "object 224-B" (Dubrovo, Noginsk-9 - [source](#)).

On June 18, 1982, during the launch of the artificial satellite "Cosmos-1379", a full-fledged test of the IS-M complex was carried out, which was carried out, among other things, in the interests of developing the IS-MU complex. On August 18, 1983, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov announced the end of anti-satellite weapon testing in the USSR. After Andropov's death (February 9, 1984), work on the IS-MU complex was resumed.



Launch of the 11K69 Cyclone-2 launch vehicle, presumably on August 24, 1977 from the Baikonur Cosmodrome with the Kosmos-937 satellite (<http://www.liveinternet.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Complex 30P6 Contact / MiG-31D / 79M6

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

Complex 30P6 "Contact"

Carrier MiG-31D / product 07

Missile 79M6 "Contact"

★★★★

Anti-satellite aviation missile system / air-based anti-satellite system. The system was developed by NPKB Almaz to destroy low-orbit satellites. Chief designer of the system is A.A. Lemansky. Ground-based target detection and guidance systems for the aviation system were located at facility #2574 / site #74 of the Sary-Shagan testing ground. The system's ground-based systems were developed by NPKB Almaz, and installed by NPO Kaskad. The creation of the anti-satellite system, apparently, was initiated by the decision of the Military-Industrial Complex under the USSR Council of Ministers dated January 6, 1983. The Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the creation of the complex was issued on November 27, 1984. In accordance with the Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1124-361 dated November 29, 1983, starting in 1984, in the interests of creating the 30P6 anti-satellite system, a prototype of the Azov

missile defense system was also in operation at the Sary-Shagan test site. The anti-satellite system consists of: - 45Zh6 Krona radar-optical space object recognition complex (deployed at facility 2574 of the Sary-Shagan test site, developer - Almaz Central Design Bureau); - 46I6 command transmission system; - anti-satellite aviation complex 30P6 "Contact" consisting of: - carrier aircraft MiG-31D (developer - OKB MiG); - missile 79M6 "Contact" with a kinetic interceptor of the satellite (developer - MKB "Fakel").



Missile 79M6 (left) and carrier aircraft MiG-31D, board No. 072 blue, at the Sary-Shagan test site. The photo was probably taken in 2003 during a visit to the Sary-Shagan test site by the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev (<http://www.airwar.ru>).

Author: DIMMI

Created: 04.11.2012 23:25:15

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Complex 75P6 / IS-MD Outfit / ISZ 14F11

DATA FOR 2012 (in progress)

Complex 75P6 / IS-MD "Naryad"

Interceptor satellite 14F11

★★

Anti-satellite complex. Development of the modernized IS-MD complex for intercepting target satellites, including those in geostationary orbit at an altitude of up to 40,000 km, was started on the basis of the IS-MU complex in 1988. The lead developer of the complex is TsNPO Kometa (since 1985). The chief designer is Leonard Stepanovich Legezo, since 1999 the anti-space defense systems direction at TsNPO Kometa has been headed by Eduard Yakovlevich Kuznetsov. The design of the complex was completed in 1991. Preparations for testing the complex have begun.

Composition of the complex:

- 14F11 interceptor satellite developed by NPO Mashinostroyeniya (Reutov).
- launch vehicle, probably Cyclone-3 with an upper stage. Developer: Yuzhnoye Design Bureau (Dnepropetrovsk).
- technical complex for preparation of artificial satellite and launch vehicle - similar to the IS-MU complex .
- launch complex "object 334-B" on launch pad No. 90 of the Baikonur test site - similar to the IS-MU complex .
- ground command-computing and measuring point for determining the coordinates of the target and interceptor and transmitting correction commands to board "object 224-B" (Dubrovo settlement, Noginsk-9 city - source) - similar to the IS-MU .

Development of the complex was probably discontinued in 1993. The names 75P6 and "Naryad" and their identification with the IS-MD complex were obtained on the basis of source-1 and source-2 .

Author: DIMMI

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Baikonur

Baikonur



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